

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MARCH 21, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 2

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Hirschheimer Block in Canton Wrecked.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS LOST

But the Insurance Probably Covers It—A Cross Petition Filed in the Flickinger-Brown Damage Case—Delays in Probate Court.

CANTON, March 17.—The Hirschheimer block, in North Market street, was almost totally wrecked by fire. Wednesday night. The alarm was sounded about 11 o'clock, but in spite of the prompt response of the department, the fire which had started in the basement, burned through the several floors, reaching the roof which finally fell in. The block was occupied by Hirschheimer Bros., clothiers, and their mammoth stock was almost wholly destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it had gained good headway before being detected. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000 and is nearly if not entirely covered by insurance, for it is thought that some of the clothing stacked in piles was not slightly injured and can be disposed of. Hirschheimer Bros. is one of the oldest and best known firms in Canton.

Lawyers Willison & Day, of Massillon, have filed an answer and cross petition for Frank A. Brown, denying the allegations in the damage suit instituted against Mr. Brown by Darley Flickinger. During the fall season in 1897 a shot, alleged to have been fired by Mr. Brown, destroyed one of Mr. Flickinger's eyes, and the latter sued to recover \$10,190. In his answer Mr. Brown claims that the injury was due wholly to neglect on the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Flickinger, and that the latter was trespassing on lands where he was lawfully hunting. The courts, therefore, requested to dismiss the defendant with his costs.

The Biggar-Doxsee case has been ended, so far as testimony is concerned, but Judge McCarty will view the premises in Massillon before rendering his decision. The action was brought to set aside an alleged fraudulent transfer of property.

Supplemental appraisement of real estate in Carroll county has been filed and approved in the assignment of True Bros., of Massillon. Private sale of merchandise in True Bros.' assignment has been confirmed also. The consideration was \$2,112, over two-thirds of the appraisement.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Bert Walker and Lizzie Langwald, and Edward F. Weckel and Goldie E. Berger, of Canton.

FINAL DISSOLUTION.

Zoarites Have Agreed to a Division of Their Property.

ZOAR, O., March 18.—The decisive step has been taken for effecting the final dissolution of the Separatists Society. It is denied that the society is encumbered with debt. The trustees say that they will pay all their obligations, dollar for dollar, and that each member will have a snug fortune left. After a careful canvas and strenuous argument on the part of influential men in favor of a division of the property, the refractory members were brought into line, and each have now signed articles authorizing a dissolution. Among other provisions, the contract provides for three commissioners to appraise the property and divide it into equal shares, allotting one to each member. The commissioners appointed to do this are Henry Fisher and William Beecher, both of Bolivar, and Samuel Foltz, of New Philadelphia. All the property will be parceled out except the meeting house and cemetery, which are reserved for the use of the heirs of the members of the society. The town hall is to be given to the village as long as it keeps up the incorporation, and the mammoth flouring mill, with fifteen acres of land, is reserved for two years to be offered as an inducement for some manufacturing concern to locate there. Mr. Hayward, surveyor-elect of this county, has been engaged to survey the land at the direction of the commissioners appointed.

The society numbers 136 members, the oldest being eighty-two years of age.

THE STOCK SOLD.

J. R. Porter, of Canal Fulton, Purchases the Stock of True Bros.

The stock of True Bros., dry goods dealers, who recently assigned to George Rhine, was sold, Wednesday, to J. R. Porter, of Canal Fulton, the consideration being \$2,140. The appraisement was \$3,180. Mr. Porter will sell off the stock on hand, and will re-open with an entire new line. E. A. Winold, of this city, having charge of the store in the capacity of manager. The plans of the True brothers are not yet settled.

Defective Eyesight causes the greater portion of headache and can be properly and permanently relieved by properly fitted glasses. We examine the eyes free and guarantee satisfaction. C. C. Miller, optician, No. 1 West Main street.

WANTED—An experienced and reliable farm hand. Reference required. Apply at this office.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

TO REMAIN IN MASSILLON.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon Denies That He Will Leave.

The Rev. Thomas F. Mahon, pastor of St. Joseph's church, was greatly annoyed by a statement published in an out of town paper yesterday to the effect that he intended resigning his charge in Massillon. The Rev. Mr. Mahon stated today that the report is not well founded. "It has been a current report for some time," he said, "that it was my intention to soon leave Massillon, but the statements are not authentic." Irrespective of church affiliations, the Rev. Mr. Mahon has many devoted friends in Massillon, and last night the rectory was thronged with visitors.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

THE CRIMINAL CASES ASSIGNED.

Albert E. Walcutt, of Massillon, to Answer to the Charge of Bigamy on Wednesday—The C. C. & S. Railway Again Sued for Damages.

CANTON, March 18.—William Quinlan, by Lawyers Welty & Albaugh, has begun suit against J. W. Wardwell, receiver of the C. C. & S. railway, petitioning for damages in the sum of \$5,000 for permanent personal injuries. The plaintiff claims to have been thrown from the top of a car while the train was in motion as the result of a defect in the track near Mogadore.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Heiman's administrator against the C. T. & V. Railway Company. Suit was brought to recover \$10,000 for loss of life and the jury allowed \$4,000. The motion was filed by the defense, and if overruled the case will be appealed.

The embezzlement case of Ohio vs. John W. Myers, ex-deputy treasurer of Stark county, has been assigned to Judge Taylor for trial on Monday. Mr. Myers will answer to three indictments and the case will undoubtedly continue several days. The case of Ohio vs. Albert E. Walcutt, of Massillon, who was indicted for bigamy, has been set for Wednesday and other criminal cases assigned for the week as follows: Thursday, Ohio vs. E. C. Hahn, two counts; Friday, Ohio vs. Barney Cavanaugh; Ohio vs. Frank Walter. The latter is an embezzlement case.

The damage case of Whistler vs. The Massillon Bridge Company is included in the list of cases assigned to Judge McCarty, and if reached will be called on Tuesday. It is preceded on the assignment by the case of the C. C. & S. railway vs. the Canton-Massillon electric railway company and four damage cases, two of which are against the Pennsylvania railway company.

The will of Emil Seifert, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Johanna M. Seifert has been appointed executrix. A final distributive account has been filed in the estate of George Bair, of Canton. Joseph A. Seifert has been appointed guardian of Albert and John Seifert, of Perry township.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, March 19.—Judge McCarty has rendered a decision, making perpetual the temporary injunction allowed in the case of Mary Shimp vs. the city of Canton. The plaintiff, owner of a corner lot, was assessed \$587.00 for an improvement extending the entire length of the lot, but claimed she should have been assessed but \$317.87 by reason of the improvement on the lot frontage. The plaintiff's lawyers were Wann & Bow.

J. M. Sarver, principal of the Canton high school, is ill with typhoid fever, and on Friday was taken to the Aultman hospital. There are now many typhoid fever cases existing in Canton and another epidemic is threatened. Several deaths occurred this week.

The Kimbrough Specialty Company, made up of colored people, did not exhibit in Canton last night, as agreed, and more than one hundred persons are mourning the price of admission. The company was unable to secure an orchestra and hastily departed through a rear door from the Tabernacle, without refunding the money collected from the expectant spectators.

Sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed ordered in the assignment of William H. Sluss, of Osnaburg township. The third partial account has been filed in the estate of Catherine Lutz, of Jackson township. William Budd has been appointed administrator of the estate of Anson Brinker, of Lawrence township.

WILLIAM OTIS LA VAKE.

Cowardly Murder of a Young Attorney at Dubuque, Ia.

William Otis La Vake, a rising young attorney of Dubuque, Ia., a step grandson of Mrs. M. E. Warwick, was murdered in his office last Tuesday afternoon by a man named John McGreary, whose only motive for the crime is supposed to have been that La Vake was pushing a claim against his wife. The murder was a most cowardly one. Mr. La Vake had evidently been seated at his desk when McGreary stole upon him and fired several shots from a revolver held at close range. The murdered man was a son of Lewis La Vake, who will be remembered by many residents of Massillon.

THE SUBURBAN NEWS.

Happenings in Various Towns Near Massillon.

A RUNAWAY AT M'DONALDSVILLE.

The Political Situation in Bethlehem Township—Fulton Athletic Club Disbands—Republican Caucus at Wilmet—Water Pumped from the New Mudbrook Mine.

NAVARRE, March 18.—The Democratic primary election will be held tomorrow afternoon. W. H. Stahl, the present incumbent, J. G. Warwick, C. M. Stands and P. B. Welch are the majority candidates. The fight will be bitter, for every faction of the Democratic party is represented by one or the other of the candidates. There is a great deal of opposition to Mr. Stahl, partly because he did not deal harshly enough with persons from a neighboring town who recently fought, broke jail and were generally disorderly. Then there are other reasons, and the charge is general that the mayor's knees are weak at times when they should not be. A Simler, Frank Paxton and Edward Sterl aspire to the office of marshal, and E. J. Walker and ex-Mayor Biddle both want the nomination for township clerk.

ATHLETIC CLUB DISBANDED. CANAL FULTON, March 18.—The Canal Fulton Athletic Club has disbanded. The members organized a basketball team, but never played a game, and when they attempted to have a boxing contest, objection in a certain quarter was so strenuous that they have come to the conclusion that their efforts are not appreciated.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Porter entertained a party of friends Thursday evening. POLITICAL EXCITEMENT AT LAWRENCE. NORTH LAWRENCE, March 18.—There is much political excitement here, particularly over the nomination of the Republican candidate for trustee. The fight seems to be between Fulton and Brown, although Prater has many friends and is sure to make a good run.

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS. WILMOT, March 18.—The Republicans of the town caucused last night, nominating R. C. Shanover for mayor, William Meese for marshal, and Dr. Wolf, J. J. Bill and J. F. Lenz for councilmen. AN EXCITING FOOT RACE. EAST GREENVILLE, March 18.—John Ellis and William Jones were nip and tuck in a twenty-five yard foot race, yesterday, until within ten feet of the scratch, when Jones slipped and fell and Ellis victoriously finished.

Everybody is playing marbles, even old men, many of whom are able to teach the younger generation something about the game. Mrs. Mary Dresser, of Akron, is visiting her parents in this town. Gilbert Close returned from Michigan yesterday.

THROWN UNDER A WAGON. M'DONALDSVILLE, March 18.—William Schwartz was thrown under a wagon loaded with the furniture of Mr. Witwer, who moved to Akron, Tuesday, and his injuries are of such a character that he will be confined to his home for some time to come. The horses took fright at some object, and a sudden forward movement caused Mr. Schwartz to fall. The wheels of the wagon passed over his body.

Mrs. Joseph Hipp found herself surrounded by her friends of the neighborhood Thursday evening and recollecting that it was her twenty-fifth birthday anniversary, soon had her guests enjoying themselves in the most pleasant manner. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hammer are now residents of the place, having recently moved here from Canal Fulton.

Water has been pumped from the Mudbrook mine, and sinking operations will be resumed in a few days. George Braucher has moved his family to Akron, where he is employed.

The revival is still in progress at the M. E. church, and will continue until Sunday evening. Nelson Keck, who has been ill for two weeks, will take charge of his school again on Monday.

EAST GREENVILLE ITEMS. EAST GREENVILLE, March 17.—A box social will be held at the residence of Joseph Bevan on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the new Congregational church.

James Creighton was seriously injured in the Pocock mine, Tuesday, by a fall of coal. James Hoffman and John Evans, of Justus, gave a graphophone entertainment on Wednesday evening to a large and appreciative audience. The efforts of a crowd of ill-mannered persons outside, who tried to disturb the meeting were treated with well deserved contempt.

WEST BROOKFIELD ITEMS. WEST BROOKFIELD, March 19.—A number of people from this place attended a meeting of the literary society at Newman on Friday evening. A social was held on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. John Smith. The attendance was large and the guests reported a delightful time.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the torture of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails. FOR RENT—30 acres of land with good buildings, 2 miles east of Massillon, near Hankins' coal bank. Inquire of John Sawyer.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Shipments from Massillon Greater than Last Year.

The statement for February which has recently been completed by Agent Hansen, of the W. & L. E. railway, shows an increase of 725,027 pounds in freight shipments from Massillon compared with the corresponding month in 1897. Coal shipments were lighter than usual last month the aggregate being but 12,070 tons. The miners are now idle the greater part of the time, alternately occasioned by the lack of orders and scarcity of empty cars. Passenger traffic has increased somewhat, especially during the past two months.

AN EAST SIDE BURGLARY.

The Goodhart Residence Broken Into Wednesday Night.

HOUSE WAS WITHOUT AN INMATE.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart Being Now in the South, there was no one to Interfere with Burglars, and They Took Much that was of Value, but not Everything.

Burglars effected an entrance to the East Main street residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodhart, who are now in Thomasville, Ga., Wednesday night, and possessed themselves of two suits of clothes, an overcoat and other garments. So far as is known, nothing else was taken, but the whole house is in such a bad state of disorder, the contents of drawers, dressers, bureaux, closets and sideboards being littered everywhere, that it will be some time before the real facts can be learned. The robbers evidently were frightened away in some unknown manner before they completed their work, for a case of silverware was found at the head of the stairs, where it had been left by them, and other silverware in a sideboard was also left behind. Towels had been spread on the floor, it undoubtedly having been the intention of the burglars to wrap the valuables in these, but were obliged to hurry away before doing so.

Before leaving home Mr. Goodhart deposited a portion of the silverware in a bank, but for some reason left another set in the house. Albert Shaidnagle, who is in charge of Mr. Goodhart's business during his absence, makes weekly trips to the residence, but further than that the property is wholly without protection. Mrs. S. Hattery noticed that the curtains of one of the windows was torn, and upon closer examination found marks indicating that the window had been pried open. Marshal Markel and Mr. Shaidnagle were at once notified, and the latter is at the house this afternoon, attempting to bring order out of the present state of things.

PERRY TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of Clerk Busby—Additional School Directors.

The report of Township Clerk Earl W. Busby for the year ending March 7, 1898, has been completed. It shows that a year ago the township fund was \$1,093.08, the road fund \$1,215.91, the poor fund \$5,001.54. The receipts for the year were: Township fund, \$1,482.32; road fund, \$2,281.84; poor fund, \$2,430.83. The expenditures were: Township fund, \$1,096.88; road fund, \$2,594.55; poor fund, \$3,872.93. Balance on hand March 7, 1898: Township fund, \$2,078.52; road fund, \$1,902.20; poor fund, \$3,559.44.

Township Clerk Busby has had to return to the printer the tally sheets and poll books ordered for the spring election. When these were purchased the law requiring the election of two additional school directors in each district had not been passed, and no provision was made for them on the sheets or in the books. Heretofore there has been but one director in each district. The author of the law evidently believes that the affairs of the district can be better administered by three persons than by one. Each district will organize, selecting one of their number to represent them on the township board.

A DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

A Successful Ball Given at East Greenville Thursday Night.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 19.—The ball conducted in Thomas Mossop's hall Thursday night was a delightful affair, and there were persons present from Massillon, North Lawrence and Newnan. It was announced that the next dance would be held in two weeks, and it was ascertained that the hall would be occupied, so the committee is now engaged in searching for a suitable place to erect a platform. The platform will be built as soon as possible and a series of spring and summer dances arranged. Miss Mary Strummer, of Akron, is the guest of East Greenville friends.

OPENDORF FAMILY SCARE.

STANWOOD, March 19.—The fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Opendorf returned from the meeting of a literary society at a late hour, Thursday night, and not wishing to arouse his parents climbed to the roof of the porch, intending to reach his room through a window. Mr. Gallatin, a school teacher, who makes his home with the Opendorfs, mistook him for a burglar, and at once alarmed the household. The younger Opendorf succeeded in making his identity known before any shots were fired, but it was, as everybody now says, a very narrow escape.

Wright's Cherry Tea cures constipation and indigestion. No. 40, Broadway.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Some of the Sights for Which Marseilles is Famous.

LUXURIES WHICH COME CHEAP.

The Expenditure of Two Cents Insures All Sorts of Attention—and Six Cents Buys a Bottle of Good Wine—Intoxication, However, is Unknown.

MARSEILLES, March 7.—When you arrive at Marseilles, and find yourself very comfortably installed in one of the excellent hotels, you will be told, very likely, that the place to walk is on the Cannebiere, that the sights to see are the cafes, and that the dish to eat is bouillabaisse. You will do all these things and then you will be disappointed. Once upon a time Mark Twain declared that Marseilles was famous for Marseilles vests, Marseilles soaps and the Marseilles song, and then he added that the vests were not made here, the soaps never used here, and the song never sung here. But all this is very unfair to Marseilles. I submit that any town with vitality enough to acquire a population of 480,000 in 2,500 years is likely to be a good deal of a town, and not quite an infant phenomenon.

Every morning when I buy my "Petit Marseillais" at the kiosk in the Cours, hard by the statue of a well meaning gentleman whose head was cut off, and find myself surrounded by life and activity, I am inclined to say to myself, "The forerunner of these people came here 2,500 years ago, and every foot of this ground has been fought over by the Romans, the Visigoths, the Franks, the Saracens and the modern French." In respect to its boulevards, its buildings and its institutions, Marseilles is the most modern town in France, and yet it was founded 600 years before Christ by the Greeks from Phocæe, and its most powerful families today are Greeks. As Massilia the city became mistress of the Mediterranean, defeating the Carthaginians, and maintaining friendly relations with Rome until imperial Cesar took it in 49 B. C., to save it from invasion from the north. Under its aristocratic government temples and universities sprang up and prospered. Then came Christianity, introduced, so the legend runs, by St. Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha. As bishop of Marseilles he lived here after his restoration by the Savior, and the pious folk will show you where his bones sleep today. Then comes the history of more recent years, and easy progress to the commercial importance of today.

But to return to the Cannebiere. I have no idea why it should be so famous, unless because it was once a rope walk. To me it is only a street, no longer than from the canal to the river bridge, but twice as wide as Main street, and always crowded with people, carriages and carts. Every other doorway enters upon a cafe, and every cafe occupies half of the broad sidewalks with little round tables and chairs. You will see on the Cannebiere, at the same time, and at any hour of any day, soldiers in every uniform authorized by France, Arabs, Turks, and queer people from every land and clime. As for the bouillabaisse, you who have read of it in Thackeray, and dreamed of it after Tribby, rest your souls in peace. It is a dish made only in Marseilles, and consists of every imaginable sort of fish boiled together with toast and a yellow sauce. It is not very good and not very bad, and the Marseillais think that life would be a barren idealism without it.

As for Mark Twain's satirical observations, I have first to admit that Marseilles vests are not made here, and I assume no responsibility for them whatever. As for the soap, I assert without fear of contradiction that it is both made and used here. Marseilles soap is as fine as any in the world, and the United States used \$55,519 worth of it last year. You can buy more soap here for less money than any place I know. Then to come to the song; while not really composed here, it belongs of right to Marseilles, although written at Strasbourg in 1792. It was in that year that the desperadoes of Marseilles went to Paris to storm the Tuilleries, and on that occasion, this "Bataillon des Marseillais" sung the war song known thenceforth as "The Marseillais," and now the battle hymn of the French Republic.

And now, having told you something of the history, the commonplace features of and the aspersions upon Marseilles, let me give some rambling observations born of my first weeks among pleasant people. The pleasant people, by the way, you seldom see upon the streets in France. Most people ride in cabs or private carriages, and the cabs here are both good and cheap. For one franc (20 cents) you can go anywhere, for two francs you can be driven for an hour, and for ten centimes or two of our cents, you can get to nearly any part on the tram lines, and omnibuses you pay by the distance, and not a fixed price for the entire route, as with us. French ladies almost invariably go about in cabs, and are little seen except in their own homes.

Heavy trucking is done with hand and horse carts. On every street corner—certainly at every news kiosk, you will see one or more "commissionaires," ready to do anything from delivering a note to moving your household goods. The "commissionaire's" badge of office is a red felt fez. They are strong fellows, and in their little drays will push a horse's load, and carry large trunks, and on the tops of their heads, whole

two men would expect to handle with difficulty at home. They work for very little and in moving baggage exercise great care. The "baggage smasher," I fear, is an exclusively American institution. In Europe the cost of transporting trunks is so great that travellers use satchels and telescopes as much as possible, and bulky things are put in basket trunks covered with oil cloth, very light and tough, although they would soon go to pieces on our American railways. To return to the subject of trucking, the work is nearly all done on two-wheeled drays, as I said, and you will often see six horses harnessed ahead of each other. Sometimes they will taper in size from the big wheel horse, down to a little bit of a donkey, and from the top of each collar projects a great curved horn of leather, which gives the outfit a decidedly picturesque appearance.

Within the city of Marseilles, the most agreeable drive or promenade begins at the obelisk in the Place Castellane, extends throughout the length of the Prado, a handsome boulevard which terminates at the sea, and from the sea back to the heart of the city along the Corniete road. The road is cut out of the solid rock, and follows the coast line, affording a marine view more beautiful, I think, than any at Nice or even Monte Carlo. You pass restaurants, chateaux, private parks, and bathing pavilions. You see Chateau d'Iff, where you who have read your Dumas well will recall that Monte Cristo was imprisoned, subsequently to escape and discover fabulous riches, and you see hospitals, fortifications and barracks.

In three weeks we have had two or three rainy days, and the temperature has averaged about 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The sun shines steadily, and the weather seems to be as nearly perfect as that unknown quantity ever is. The Marseillais boast of their climate as less variable than elsewhere on the Riviera. Occasionally the Mistral blows, and then the oldest inhabitant shakes his head, and says that the weather is very bad, and all good people remain indoors. To my mind, the dreaded Mistral is only a severe wind with a hat and dust raising tendency, and not at all dreadful. On the exposed coast, however, it often blows hard enough to make walking almost impossible. The Mistral blows from the northeast, and is likely to be heard from winter and summer. Then in the summer, the programme is extended by the occasional addition of the Sirocco, which comes as a hot blast from Algiers.

The division of labor is carefully made. The postman who brings the mail would not think of lifting letters from the drop boxes. Your laundress will enter into contract for the washing, but refuses to do more, and the ironing must be done by a repasseuse. If you enter one of the numerous "salons de toilette" to have your shoes cleaned, the operation will be performed in part by five men. The first rolls up your trousers and brushes them; the second scrapes off the mud and so on from the leather and makes it ready to receive the wet polish; a third now applies the polish, a fourth burnishes the leather and a fifth brushes your hat. All this will cost you two sous—two cents.

Every morning the cours in the residence portions of the town are crowded with nurses and French babies. These nurses wear lace caps from which hang broad bands of gorgeous ribbon to the very ground. Others wear black lace caps, and all are very picturesque in their way. These cours are wide places in the streets, extending for two or three squares. Trees grow in the middle, and on given days the flower market is held in different cours. The spring flowers are now coming in in profusion, and for two cents you can buy large bunches of violets, hyacinths or something else equally pretty.

Every afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the French man of affairs goes to the Bourse. He has a particular spot on the floor and he aims to occupy it at a fixed time. All his business friends know his location and have similar spots themselves. Consequently they seldom seek each other except at the Bourse, or at the cafe. Each cafe also has its habitués, who cling to the same tables, over which they sip wine or coffee and talk business.

Intoxication is abhorred, and a man on the streets under the influence of liquor is very seldom seen. Those who are so foolish as to lose their heads manage to remain out of sight. A well-bred Frenchman would regard it as an evidence of great weakness to become intoxicated, yet he will live from year to year without touching water. There are several reasons for this. One is local and is because for years the water supply was poor and its use considered dangerous. Now it is good and wholesome, although the few who do not drink bottled waters boil it out of force of habit. Then wine here is light, and cheap. You can buy a bottle of very good "vin ordinaire"—that is, a decent red wine for thirty centimes, equal to six cents. The best brands of champagne sell at retail for \$1.50. The "extra sec" is never used here by the French people, and is doctored with alcohol to suit American and English tastes, they say. The advocate of total abstinence would find this strong ground for cultivation.

So much more comes to my mind—simply the result of a few weeks of superficial observation, that I hardly know how or where to stop, and with many things that are of importance occurring in America just now, this can hardly be very interesting. The great Europe are now on Washington, and few Americans here have long ac-

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
60 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1898.

The Toledo Blade is much to be com-
mended for the absolute exactness and
attention to detail which characterize
the following announcement: "Sunday
morning, March 20, at 8 o'clock, 25 min-
utes, 8 seconds, central standard time,
spring will begin."

The result of precautions taken to in-
sure good water, good drainage and pure
air is apparent in the report of the board
of health, which shows that Massillon is
perhaps more perfect in its sanitary con-
ditions than any city of its population in
the United States.

For the benefit of those who are puz-
zling over the name of the Chilean
cruiser O'Higgins, it may be explained
that O'Higgins was a Chilean patriot, a
son of the famous Irishman whose story
is more marvelous than that of Dick
Whittington, and who gave the Span-
iards some hard knocks which they still
remember. Let the name O'Higgins
remain unchanged.

The officers of Cornell university have
issued a letter to the teachers of Texas,
proposing the opening of a correspond-
ence with school children in the South.
The plan offers an excellent method for
reinforcing knowledge of geography, cli-
mate and social conditions, and if the
instructors in Texas decide to lend their
aid in the matter there will be some ex-
pensive and profitable letter writing
about the country.

The time is near at hand when the
average voter who toils not in matters
political except in vociferous denuncia-
tion of those that do, will be heard
raising objections to certain nominations
made at the Republican primary
election. On Saturday every Massillon
voter will be given an opportunity to
express his opinions, let him then come
forth, participate in the making of the
ticket and thereafter give it his hearty
support.

That the report of the board of inquiry
will establish the fact of an outside ex-
plosion, although admitting that the
responsibility for it cannot be fixed di-
rectly on Spain, seems to be the general
impression in congress. It is probable
that the President will claim that Spain
is legally responsible through contribu-
tory negligence for the destruction of the
Maine and that Spain will deny this on
the basis of the report of the Spanish
court of inquiry. The President will
then demand the payment of an indemn-
ity.

General Weyler, who appears to have
followed Senor De Lome's recent exam-
ple, in the character of a letter writer,
throws light on the Spanish situation in
the following, said to have been written
to Santos Guzmanos at Havana, last win-
ter:

"By the way, I have read these days
that Americans are pondering about
sending one of their warships to that
city. During my command in Cuba they
did not even dare to dream about it.
They knew the terrible punishment that
awaited them. I had Havana harbor
well prepared for such an emergency. I
rapidly finished the work that Martinez
Campos carelessly abandoned. If the
insult is made I hope that there will be
a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly
as it deserves."

Carl Schurz, in the current number of
Harper's Weekly, draws attention to the
superior strength of the United States,
which is so universally acknowledged
that no forbearance on our part toward
Spain can be misinterpreted as a lack of
power or of pluck. "This republic is
very strong," says Mr. Schurz. "Spain
is, in comparison, very weak. We have
a population of nearly 75,000,000. Spain
has 18,000,000. We are immensely rich
in ready means and still undeveloped re-
sources. Spain is poor, with a heavy
debt and impaired credit. Although
Spain might annoy us much with her
feet at the beginning of hostilities, in
case of war, there is no doubt of our
ability to defeat her thoroughly in a con-
test the final result of which depends
upon material staying power and the
tenacity of the popular spirit."

WE ARE PATIENT.

Sidney Low, who recently retired from
the editorship of the St. James Gazette
in London, writes from New York as fol-
lows:

"To an Englishman the feeling of the
Americans about Cuba is intelligible
enough. What chiefly surprises him is
the patience which has allowed it to re-
main dormant so long. Reflect on what
our own sentiments and action would
have been if we had at our very gates a
rich, fertile territory which for years had
been in the hands of a cruel and tyrannical
ruler."

Armenian hills, among a people with
whom we had no part or lot; but what if
we had an Armenia in the English
Channel, if villages had been burned and
devastated, women outraged, men shot
and bayoneted, and starved to death,
and a civil war waged in the most revol-
ving form under our very eyes. There is
only one answer. We should not have
endured it."

FEATURES OF MODERN WARFARE.

The next war will be a war of chemis-
try, mathematics and electricity, accord-
ing to William E. Curtis. The war be-
tween Japan and China, he says, is the
only one that was ever fought upon
scientific principles, but it was hardly a
fair test, because the Japanese met with
no resistance. They maneuvered their
armies and their fleets according to rules
laid down by the authorities on warfare,
and it was possible for them to do so, be-
cause the enemy never interfered with
their calculations. Hereafter in war
there will be no scenes of gallantry such
as have made heroes in the past. The
hero of the future is a man who can di-
rect a torpedo with the greatest accu-
racy, or land a shell at a certain spot in
the enemy's fleet by the aid of a range-
finder and a mathematical calculation.

Mr. Curtis calls attention to another
interesting feature of modern warfare
which will be tested if we engage in
hostilities with Spain. With the old-
fashioned kind of powder the gunners
working batteries on land or at sea were
more or less protected by the smoke that
followed the discharge of their own
weapons, and when the enemy fired they
could locate him, for they could always
see the puff of smoke before they heard
the report; but with smokeless powder
this will not be the case, and when a re-
port is heard there will be a mystery as
to where it came from that will naturally
affect a nervous man.

AN EXCELLENT TICKET.

Result of the Republican Prima-
ry Election.

CHARLES E. JARVIS FOR TRUSTEE.

Altogether the Vote was Rather Light, Al-
though that of the Women was as Great
as in Former Years—A Very Close Vote
for Assessor in the Fourth Ward.

For mayor—Jacob J. Wise.
For township clerk—L. P. Slusser.
For township trustee—Charles E.
Jarvis.

For justice of the peace—William Mc-
Millan.

For councilmen—First ward, James
Jacoby; second ward, A. J. Lewis; third
ward, John E. Johns; fourth ward, Jacob
Graz.

For assessors—First ward, John K.
Jacoby; second ward, Richard James;
third ward, M. E. Biddle; fourth ward,
J. R. White; Massillon precinct, Reuben
Krisher; Richville precinct, G. William
Becker.

For board of education—James C.
Corns, Miss Elizabeth Folger, Mrs. Ella
O. Shoemaker, S. A. Conrad.

The Republicans of Massillon and
Perry township nominated a ticket.
Saturday afternoon, that will well de-
serve hearty and unanimous support on
April 4. The count was completed con-
siderably before 8 o'clock, and the re-
sult sent the successful home happy,
while the less fortunate accepted it
philosophically and announced their in-
tention of doing all in their power to
elect the whole ticket. The vote was
rather lighter than usual, due, doubtless,
to the fact that few candidates had op-
position. Two hundred and thirty-
seven women voted.

The offices for which there were more
than one candidate were township trust-
ee, assessor, and membership on the
board of education. The vote for these
candidates in the four wards, and Mas-
sillon and Richville precincts follows:

TOTAL VOTE.

For township trustee—Charles E.
Jarvis, 326; George Willison, 263; Jar-
vis's plurality 63.

For board of education, four to be
nominated—James C. Corns, 673; Mrs.
Ella O. Shoemaker, 595; Miss Elizabeth
Folger, 568; S. A. Conrad, 485; W. R.
Harrison, 380.

FIRST WARD.

For township trustee—Willison, 63;
Jarvis, 110.

For board of education—Shoemaker,
218; Folger, 194; Harrison, 132; Corns,
212; Conrad, 155.

For assessor—John K. Jacoby (no op-
position.)

SECOND WARD.

For township trustee—Willison, 79;
Jarvis, 82.

For board of education—Shoemaker,
142; Folger, 140; Harrison, 101; Corns,
170; Conrad, 123.

For assessor—James, 90; Lantzer, 47;
Scott, 24. James's plurality, 43.

THIRD WARD.

For township trustee—Willison, 87;
Jarvis, 81.

For board of education—Shoemaker,
177; Folger, 147; Harrison, 94; Corns,
216; Conrad, 165.

For assessor—Powell, 76; Biddle, 102;
Biddle's plurality, 26.

FOURTH WARD.

For township trustee—Willison, 24;
Jarvis, 31.

For board of education—Shoemaker,
58; Folger, 60; Harrison, 53; Corns, 75;
Conrad, 42.

For assessor—Fischer, 25; White, 29;
White's plurality, 4.

MASSILLON PRECINCT.

For township trustee—Willison, 10;
Jarvis, 22.

RICHVILLE PRECINCT.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

BUYING FERTILIZERS.

Do Not Purchase Expensive Ingredients
Which Neither Crop Nor Soil Requires.

Much money is spent injudiciously in
buying fertilizers because expensive in-
gredients are purchased which neither
the crop to be produced nor the soil re-
quires. As American Cultivator ex-
plains, most of the application of nitrates
for growing grain crops are of this char-
acter. The nitrogenous fertility, even if
it is efficient at all, will most likely
stimulate a large leaf growth, which
will rust and probably lessen the value
of the grain yield. On the other hand,
potash and phosphate are just what the
grain requires to fill the grain in the
head. All the starch in grain is pro-
duced from carbonic acid gas absorbed by
the leaves from the atmosphere. There
is always in cultivated soil enough
nitrogen made available by an applica-
tion of potash and phosphate. These
minerals, especially phosphate, are
solvents in the soil, and if it has any
vegetable matter they hasten its de-
composition. Potash, when in the form
of fresh wood ashes, is a powerful sol-
vent for all vegetable or animal mat-
ters. It has always a great affinity for
nitrogen, and if exposed to air in the
soil or above the surface it will become
a nitrate of potash, one of the most ef-
fective manures known.

There is one advantage in buying any
purely mineral fertilizer like potash
and phosphate—when once put in the
soil it never gets out except as it is
removed by crops. The fertilizer may
become insoluble, so that plant roots
cannot easily take it up; but this is one
of the necessary conditions if it is not
to be lost. The use of stable manures,
or green manure or of nitrogen in any
form will restore potash and phosphate
to solubility. The growing of green
manure to plow under, especially clo-
ver, will often for a long time make it
needless to apply mineral fertilizers,
but it can only do this on land natu-
rally rich in minerals and on that only
while enough of the original stock re-
mains for the use of crops.

Clover has the advantage of drawing
mineral fertility from the subsoil. Its
feeding roots run very deeply. The
grain and grass crops sometimes found
running into the subsoil only take up
the water. They have no power to sup-
ply mineral fertility from the subsoil,
as clover has. As these clover roots de-
cay in the subsoil they leave a little
vegetable matter, thus gradually deep-
ening the soil every year. A field that
has long had red clover grown on it
does not often suffer from drought
when planted with other crops.

There are many who believe that buy-
ing and sowing clover seed liberally
each year is the cheapest way to fertil-
ize a farm. There is only one that we
know that is cheaper where the land is
rich in mineral plant food, and that is
to grow clover seed instead of buying it.
Yet clover is so great a lover of mineral
plant food that unless it is found in the
soil it must be applied before clover
will grow. The lack of potash is most
general on sandy soils. Sometimes lime
is the mineral needed. In wood ashes
there is usually considerable lime, though
we have used gypsum or sul-
phate of lime with wood ashes with
better results than we could get from
either alone.

Phosphate of lime is required for
most grain crops, especially oats and
wheat. But for clover on any soil we
have worked phosphate has not been
needed. No doubt the application of
mineral superphosphate benefits clover
as well as the grain crop grown with it.
But there is in superphosphate a large
proportion of gypsum or sulphate of
lime, and this applied to land at a cost
of a few cents an acre has given as
good results for the clover crop as has the
more expensive phosphate. But when it
comes to manuring wheat with mineral
fertilizers any attempt to substitute
sulphate of lime instead of phosphate of
lime was at once shown in the decreased
crop.

Fertility of Cowpeas.

In planting corn last year I used for
the first time a check row planter, and
with the result that I had a little strip
next to the lane unplanted by reason of
not enough chain. This strip I sowed
in cowpeas, thinking they could be cut
and thrown over to the cows. For some
reason it was not done until we were
ready to harrow up the corn ground for
wheat, at which time the peas were
ripe. The cows ate only a few of them,
the majority being trampled on the
ground, and today I was surprised to
find that the grass where the cowpeas
had been thrown was of a much darker
green than that nearby. I had always
supposed that the greater part of the
fertilizing value of cowpeas was in the
roots I know by my own experience.
But from this limited test it would
seem that there is also fertility to a
great degree in the tops. Just why this
plant is not more widely grown I fail
to see, for it certainly is one of the most
valuable leguminous plants that we
have for restoring the fertility of the
soil. And as a money crop it is not to
be despised, as the seed is generally as
high as beans. The past year I believe
that cowpeas brought even more than
beans did.—Cor. National Stockman.

Concrete Walls.

It is not advisable to build concrete
walls in freezing weather. The proper
proportions for making concrete are one
part of good cement and three parts of
clean gravel or broken stone. These are
mixed dry and then thoroughly saturat-
ed with water. This mass has to be used
at once and may be formed into bricks
of any size and shape desired or put into
board frames previously constructed, and

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WHY THE UNITED STATES MUST IN-
TERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

War There Has Become a Domestic Af-
fair—The Hand of De Lome—Congress
Meets the President's Demands—Mil-
lions for Defense.

Every intelligent student of political
and popular sentiment in the United
States must acknowledge a consciousness
that the hour for intervention in
Cuba has almost arrived. The tale of
Spanish oppression and impotence is
complete. The reign of misery, famine
and desolation that has prevailed in the
island since February, 1895, has run its
course or horror and declination. The
civilized world to-day looks to the
United States to put an end to a strug-
gle at our gates which has cost over
250,000 lives in three years, and re-
duced an average annual trade with us
from \$82,000,000 to less than \$26,000,-
000.

"The war in Cuba" has become a do-
mestic affair of the United States which
it cannot longer put beyond the sphere
of its national duty. Therefore it is
that President McKinley only waits
the conclusion of the labors of the
Court of Inquiry to approach Spain
with the offer of the good offices of the
United States to put an end to the
conflict that is wasting the sources of
Spain, desolating and depopulating Cu-
ba and filling the United States with
uneasiness and indignation that threat-
ens its domestic peace with agitation for
war.

In the now acknowledged, unofficial
suggestion of Spain for the withdrawal
of Consul-General Lee, is recognized
the deft hand of Senor De Lome, the
late minister of Spain to the United
States. It comes coincident with his
arrival at home, and as he was known
to have advised his government to take
this course while he was Minister here,
it is naturally assumed by the author-
ities that he repeated his advice upon
his arrival in Madrid. When the State
Department first contemplated sending
relief supplies to the sufferers in Cuba,
Senor De Lome was very prompt to
protest against war vessels being used
for this purpose. He also on more than
one occasion, spoke unofficially to the
officials of the State Department about
what he considered the impropriety of
Consul-General Lee's conduct in Ha-
vana. He complained of the latter's
close relations with the insurgent lead-
ers and official conduct toward the
Spanish officials in Havana.

The time for intervention anticipat-
ed in the President's first regular mes-
sage to Congress has arrived, when the
people of the United States and the
sentiment of the civilized world will
approve a demand for cessation of the
war in Cuba. The disaster of the
Maine has not precipitated this de-
mand. Rather it has delayed it. But
it served to arouse and concentrate the
American mind on all that our nation
has lost and endures by reason of the
wanton conflict at its doors. As to the
Maine disaster, the people of the United
States realize that intervention be-
tween Spain and the revolting Cubans
cannot restore to life a single sailor
lost in that terrible disaster. If it
should be found to be the result of
Spanish design it would justify chastise-
ment and the exaction of indemnity.
But the duty before President Mc-
Kinley goes beyond chastisement, how-
ever terrible, or indemnity, however
enormous. It requires the relinquish-
ment for all time of the Spanish au-
thority in Cuba. There can be no



VERMONT SAILORS AT DOCK.

peace in the island or on this continent
while Cuba is subject to Spanish rule
and recurring revolt. Spanish auton-
omy in Cuba is a flat failure—if it was
ever designed as an honest experiment.
Independence is the only remedy for
the ills that in crushing Cuba irritate
the United States. Do what we can we
cannot avoid the war over Cuba. And
in view of that last resort the Ameri-
can people, wishing and praying for
peace, must make their preparations
for war. Even though the United
States should offer to assist Cuba to
buy her independence by guaranteeing
the payment of the purchase price, ad-
ministering the revenues of the island
to secure itself, there is no means of
knowing that Spain would accept the
proposition. "Intervention in Cuba,"
peacefully if we can, forcibly if we
must, is immediately inevitable.

It rarely happens that President Mc-
Kinley makes an official announcement
to the press. That he has done so on
this occasion is evidence of itself that
the President considers that a time has
been reached for taking a firm stand
in support of Consul-General Lee and
the policy he has pursued in Cuba. In
this statement he has indorsed the acts
of Consul-General Lee as those of the
Government of the United States. In
some quarters his statement is regard-
ed as one of defiance. He says in ef-
fect that he will not only refuse to re-
call Consul-General Lee, but he will
not be swayed by anyone in his de-
termination to send naval vessels to
Cuba whenever he sees fit to do so. Of-
ficially it is not admitted that Spain
either suggested the recall of Consul
General Lee or protested against the
sending of war vessels to Cuba with
supplies for the sufferers.

No less than five important events
followed each other in quick succe-
sion, all having an important bearing
upon the troubled relations between
this country and Spain. They were the
passage in Congress of a resolution
carrying \$50,000,000 for our public
defenses, the withdrawal by the Span-
ish government of its intimated objec-
tion to the continuance in office of Con-

through the House of the bill increas-
ing the artillery of the army by two
regiments, and the institution of ne-
gotiations looking to the purchase of
warships in our navy.

Secretary Long has undertaken stu-
pendous plans for strengthening the
navy. Commander Brownson is under
orders to go abroad at once, and, in
conjunction with the naval attaches of
the embassies in London and Paris, in-
spect the war vessels building in for-
eign shipyards which have been of-
fered to this Government. Secretary



Secretary Long.

Long's plans include the immediate
conclusion of the negotiations for war-
ships, the purchase of enormous quan-
tities of powder and projectiles, and ar-
rangements for obtaining large sup-
plies of coal. Recruiting stations are
to enlist all the seamen, machinists
and petty officers possible. Work is to
be hastened on guns being built in
Washington.

Mr. Cannon's resolution probably
leads all other topics in interest, par-
ticularly when it became known that
it was a result of conference between
the author, the President, Senator Hale
and other leading spirits in Congress.
As for General Lee's case, the news of
the satisfactory ending of the incident
through the withdrawal of the sugges-
tion by Spain, was expected as soon as
it was noted that a loophole had been
left open through the failure to make
the complaint in anything like an of-
ficial shape. Some fear is expressed
that the Consul-General will not find
his post very congenial, now that he
knows that he is an unwelcome guest
in Havana, but the administration is
relying upon his devotion to the wel-
fare of the Americans in Cuba and
American interests generally to submit
his own personal wishes to restraint
and remain at his post.

With reference to the question of the
distribution of Mr. Cannon's big approp-
riation for defense, it is to be said
that there are things that are wanted
much more than warships in case of
trouble, and the army shares these
needs, so that a fair proportion of the
\$50,000,000 would have to go to the War
Department. There are abundant sup-
plies of shot and shell and powder.
The army is as short as the navy of
these essential stores. It has been
found greatly to the gratification of the
army officers that there will not be
nearly as much difficulty in securing
modern arms for the army, even on a
war footing, as was anticipated. This
is because certain private gunmakers
have just brought out a type of re-
peating rifle very similar in general
features to the army rifle, using the
same cartridge of thirty gauge and
width with about as great rapidity of
fire. The plants of these companies are
so extensive that they could turn the
arms out very rapidly, so that the
Springfield in the hands of the militia
would be replaced in short order. The
preparation for defense of country has
brought prominently into notice the im-
mense value of the numerous railway
systems of the United States.

If war should be declared the chief
base of operations would probably be
in the southern portion of Florida,
from which the transfer of troops to
Cuba would be a comparatively easy
matter. A few years ago it would have
been a practical impossibility to have
selected a base so far from the nomi-
nal centre of population. But now the
so-called plant system of roads, cover-
ing all of Florida and extending as far
north as Charleston, makes the collec-
tion of troops as easy at Key West as
at any of the more important parts of
the seaboard. If the base of operations
were to be further west as at New Or-
leans, we should then have a perfect
system of railroads, reaching to all
parts of the country, with a sufficient
capacity to transport all the troops and
war supplies that would be necessary,
for the most extended military opera-
tions. Locate the base of war in any
part of the country, and a glance at the
map will show that the nation has
ready at hand a system of railways
that is ample for all the war purposes
that may be demanded by the Govern-
ment.

The American Machinist.

The fame of the American machinist
extends everywhere. His ingenuity in
planning and his skill in execution are
known wherever man uses machines
and tools. If there is any one branch
of work in which he excels more than
in another it is in the building of spe-
cial machinery, by which is meant ma-
chines not kept in stock or regularly
manufactured, but, specially devised
and made for special uses.

For instance, man designs some ar-
ticle of use which he works up by hand
or by the aid of machinery. To pro-
duce this article in quantities, at such
cost that it can be sold at a profit, spe-
cial machinery is required. The design-
er or inventor takes the article to the
builder of machines and says, "Can
you make a machine that will make
these things and will you guarantee it
to work?" It is altogether probable that
the machine builder answers
"Yes" to both questions, because there
is practically nothing that he cannot
do.

Special machinery is built for a wide
variety of uses. As the knowledge of
American skill in this direction is now
long familiar, has spread, orders have
come from all over the world, and spe-
cial machinery is sent from here also
for use in enterprises installed or con-
ducted by Americans in foreign coun-
tries.

Such machinery, for various uses, is
shipped from this country almost ev-
erywhere. One big machine shop in
this city that is largely engaged in the
production of special machinery sends
probably a third of its work out of the

THE POULTRY YARD.

Many people who attend poultry
shows feel—and many of them do not
hesitate to say—that they have as
good, or better, birds at home. Such
do not realize that a bird may be ex-
cellent as to general appearance, but
very faulty when closely scrutinized;
nor do they remember, if indeed they
ever knew, the part that purity of col-
or plays in standard requirements. In
White Leghorns, for instance, how
many cocks do we see outside the
shows that have not a tinge of yellow
to the plumage? Yet it is the snow-
white bird that takes the first prize,
while if there are any feathers other
than white in any part of the plumage,
the bird carrying them cannot make
its appearance in any standard show at
all. Neither can it do so if it shows
red ear-lobes, or shanks other than
pure yellow in color.

In the Buff Plymouth Rocks, the
best birds must not only be buff in out-
ward appearance, but they must be of
a rich, deep, clear buff, uniform
throughout, except in the tail of the
cock, which may deepen towards
brown. The portion of the feathers
which does not show must also be pure
buff, and that clear to the skin.

The Black Langshans must not only
be black, as the general observer sees
it. If it shows white or grey in any
part of the plumage except the foot
feathering; if it have yellow skin, or
even if the bottoms of the feet are yel-
low, it cannot be shown. But if it
glosses muster on all these points, and
yet in the judge will inquire as to the
color of its eyes, its beak, its comb,
wattles, and ear-lobes, as well as of
its feathers. And if he is to give it a
first prize, he will want it to have, not
only pure black outside feathering, but
he will ask that the under color also
be black, or dark slate. And he will
not be thoroughly pleased with the
bird, though every feather be black,
unless a large proportion of the sec-
tions are finished with glossy, greenish
sheen. If all this be true of birds
of solid color, what shall be said when
the standard requires one section of
the feathers to be pencilled, others to
be edged, others to be of solid color,
and the under color to differ from all
the rest, as in the case of some parti-
colored breeds?

Failures With Sitting Hens.

It is more difficult to supply heat to
eggs in winter than in summer, as is
well known, and for that reason a hen
should be given but a few eggs in
cold weather if she is expected to
bring up a strong vigorous brood.
Heat, air, and a certain proportion of
moisture are necessary for developing
the germ of the egg to a chick. Some
hens cannot give the eggs the proper
temperature, and they will consequen-
tly be a day or two later in hatching,
while others bring off the chicks a day
before they are really due. Eggs may
be exposed, provided they do not reach
the freezing point, but a genial warmth
will revive them, and the germ quick-
ens again; but they must receive suffi-
cient heat in the aggregate, or they
will not hatch. When the hen has too
many eggs, those on the outside of the
nest will be exposed too long during
very cold weather. The temperature
of the bodies of hens varies from one
hundred and one degree to one hun-
dred and four degrees. A newly-laid
egg, weighing two ounces, loses a por-
tion of its weight during incubation,
as the chick will not weigh over one
and a quarter ounces when hatched,
hence no moisture is absorbed, as is
generally supposed. The most im-
portant matter connected with incu-
bation is that of using eggs from vig-
orous stock only. If the hen does her
duty, the chances are that inbreeding,
overfeeding, or immaturity of the par-
ent stock have caused failure, even if
the eggs are fertile, and the hen has
nothing to do with it more than to
impart heat, which can be done by me-
chanical means as well.

Crossing With Dorking Fowls.

The Dorking is now being given a
higher place in the appreciation of the
American people, as its excellence as a
table fowl has attracted attention. The
finest and most savory meat than can
be placed on the table is a capon from a
cross of the Dorking and Game,
while the cross of the Dorking with
the Asiatic breeds of hens makes not
only a very fine market fowl, but the
chicks are superior as broilers. The
Dorking is an average layer. That is,
while it lays a large number of eggs
compared with some breeds, yet it is
not equal in that respect to the Leg-
horn or Minorca, but as a strictly egg
producing and market fowl combined,
it has no competitor, especially if the
size of the carcass and quality of the
flesh are considered. The Dorkings
feather very rapidly when young, and
unless fed carefully are not as easily
raised

A CONFLICT INEVITABLE SAYS MILES

He Don't See How Diplomacy Can Settle the Trouble With Us and Spain.

OFFICIALS ARE IRRITABLE.

Deny Emphatically the New Naval Move Is a Concession.

FEVERISH STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Authorities and Statesmen at Washington Anxiously Awaiting the Report of the Naval Board of the Inquiry on the Destruction of the Maine—Almost Certain to Establish the External Explosion Theory—The Administration Must Then Make a Move—Late Developments and the Official and Semi-Official Utterances From Washington and Madrid Almost Utterly Disparage Hopes of Peace—Spain's Statement That She Will Never Pay Indemnity For the Loss of the Maine Considered a Significant Demonstration of Spanish Temper—The Exact Time of the Naval Court Report Not Known—The President Has Suggested That It Be Made as Soon as Possible—Likely to Arrive in Two or Three Days—Not Likely to Be Made Public Before Middle of Next Week.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—General Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States army, in conversation with a friend, has made this statement: "If diplomacy succeeds in reaching an acceptable and honorable settlement of our differences with Spain, if will accomplish what now seems to me impossible. In my opinion there can be no settlement except through war. I regard war as inevitable."

Late developments accepting at face value the official and semi-official utterances of Washington and Madrid have again utterly disparaged hopes of peace, and brought the general public around to the same view as that held by General Miles.

If the Madrid government is correctly represented by the semi-official statement declaring that Spain will never pay indemnity for the loss of the Maine this is a demonstration that the Spanish temper is what has all along been believed here, and not what the administration in its desire to maintain peace has represented.

The intimation that the Spanish semi-official statement was put out for effect on the coming/pending elections does not mend matters. If the Sagasta government can only retain power by adopting methods of this kind, it will not be strong enough to venture on changing its announced attitude when it has secured a renewal of its lease.

But even more antagonistic to peace prospects than the Spanish attitude are late utterances of members of the administration here. Statements coming from administration sources indicate great irritation at the reports that any concessions has been made by this government as a consequence of Spanish complaints or protests.

Secretary Long repeated with emphasis, almost with indignation, his declaration that the withdrawal of battleships from the vicinity of Key West was in no way connected with Spanish representations, but was done as the result of the adoption of a plan of defense for the cities on the North Atlantic coast. Other members of the administration declared with similar evidences of strong feeling that there had been no concessions to Spain on any point, and left it to be inferred that they regarded the situation as of the most extreme gravity.

Nevertheless, it is felt this move was soothing to Spain. Some believe that this government as well as that at Madrid may be indulging in stiff talk at home while it is continuing the game of diplomacy under cover.

But there must come a radical change in conditions when the report of the Maine court of inquiry is received and made public. That event will bring matters to a crisis and compel a show of hands, which will demonstrate the real facts of the situation beyond the possibility of diplomatic disguise. The prospect of the speedy arrival of that report is responsible for much of the feverish anxiety felt here.

The belief is unanimous that the report will demolish the theory that the Maine was destroyed by an accident of internal origin. If this belief is proved correct the administration will have to reveal its policy to the country and the world.

An air of suspense is noticeable in the navy department due to the approach of the time for the delivery of the report of the court of inquiry. It is not known just when the document will come to Washington, and of course in view of the reports of the determination of outside parties to obtain possession of it before the department receives the report, the officials, if they know, will not say how the papers are to be brought to Washington. All that is known definitely is that the president has suggested that the report be made as soon as possible and in consequence it is expected to reach this city in the course of two or three days.

The cabinet talked over the matter and the time stated was the general

heard all that Secretary Long had to report on the subject. There is an impression that Lieutenant Commander Marix will bring the document, though it is within Admiral Sicard's power to choose any other officer.

A cabinet officer expressed the belief that the report will require careful consideration on the part of the president and his cabinet before being given to the public, which would seem to postpone publication to some time about the middle of next week, although nothing is certain on that point.

CUBA WILL BE FREE.

Bismarck Expresses Sympathy For the Insurgents—Friedrichsruhe.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, March 19.—Prince Bismarck has given an audience to Editor Bockel of Chicago, who is here for the New York Journal. The prince's utterance on the Cuban question is without doubt the most important that has been made in Europe since war for the independence of the island began. These are his words:

"We Germans condemn war as impracticable. We sympathize with the grievances of the Cuban insurgents. I prophesy that Cuba will soon become an independent republic by diplomatic means."

"Spain's atrocities in Cuba, her misgovernment at home and her treatment of captives in Montjuich fortress are fresh in our recollection. Spain is today on the verge of bankruptcy. She cannot rely upon any support except possibly from France or Italy. When the German emperor spoke of the Cuban question recently he did not refer to a war between the United States and Spain, but to a settlement in money."

"President McKinley has shown superior statesmanship in calming public excitement. The exaltation of the American mind concerning Cuba is not quite understood in Europe, yet it is true that there are Spanish jingoes as well as Yankee jingoes."

NAVAL PROGRAM LIKED.

Cabinet Gives Approval to the Order Movement of Ships—War Preparations.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The new naval policy embodied in the creation of another squadron to rendezvous at Hampton Roads has been discussed by the cabinet at length and received unanimous approval.

The San Francisco has reported her arrival from Lisbon at Gravesend. Under his orders, the commander will divide his crew with the Amazonas, conveying the new ship. Beyond the Amazonas, her sister ship Abouail and the Mayflower, no purchases of ships have been made by the navy department. A number of fleet steam yachts owned in the United States are being offered to the department and it is probable that some of these will be purchased. Secretary Long takes the view that failing to secure the torpedo boat destroyers he wants, the best plan is for him to equip some of these speedy boats with torpedo tubes and light batteries and improvise torpedo boats. The navy department is convinced that the Spanish government has not acquired possession of the Varos, the Italian armored cruiser. The department itself had the vessel in view, but abandoned the idea upon learning that she could not be made ready for service in less than three or four months.

The gunboat Newport reported her arrival by cable to the navy department from Greytown. She will bring back to the United States the Nicaragua canal commission and then will be attached at once to the North Atlantic squadron.

Some idea of the activity prevailing in naval circles is given by the statement that the payroll of the construction department, only one of several departments in the Mare Island navy yard, for March was \$80,000. This great expenditure per month, it is said, was not equalled during the late war.

The amount paid for the Mayflower was about \$300,000.

Recruiting is going on apace at all stations, for the army and the navy. The Michigan, at Erie, Pa., has enlisted 55 men so far and good reports come from all quarters. The Columbia and the Minneapolis are still 210 men each short of their proper force.

The Marblehead is at Tampa. The little Bancroft, on her way across the ocean, reported by cable her arrival at Horta, Fayal. The Helena is also coming. The Samost has arrived at Key West, as did the Montgomery, while the Detroit sailed from this port for Tortugas. The Machias has arrived at Boston, where she will have slight repairs made.

New York, March 19.—The auxiliary cruiser board has spent some time preparing reports to be sent to Washington on second-class vessels already inspected. Lieutenant Commander Reeder of the schooner St. Mary's and G. W. Danforth, passed assistant engineer, were present at the meeting.

It was learned that the City of Washington, which sailed Thursday, was inspected Wednesday by a member of the board.

The plans of the board have been somewhat changed by orders received from Washington. One of the orders is said to be a direction to inspect all obtainable vessels in the harbor for first-class cruisers.

Lieutenant Reeder and Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth have been added to the board, in compliance with a request made by Captain Rodgers, who found the work so heavy that the increased membership was necessary.

Later the board inspected the Ward line steamers Orizaba, Saratoga and Seneca and the schooners Carrie E. Lane and Flora Moran.

It was understood that the board was preparing favorable reports to send to Washington regarding the Ward line steamers.

The Orizaba is now being repaired by the Morgan Ironworks company, who are putting new steel plates on her.

"Do you know a good tonic for nervous persons, Simpkins?"

"No. What I want to find is a tonic for people who have to live with them."

TRADE STILL GROWS.

Neither Peace Nor War Reports Effect It.

A BIG EXPORT OF PRODUCTS.

Bessemer Pig and Grey Forge Slightly Stronger at Pittsburgh—Carnegie Company Sells Deck Plates to English Shipbuilders—Wheat Advanced.

NEW YORK, March 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today says: Neither peace nor war reports have changed the onward current of business. Orders for more than \$25,500,000 gold from Europe have blocked any drift toward stringency in rates for money, and treasury receipts of about \$1,100,000 per day have kept in check any question about the currency, while exports of products have continued at a rate considerably increased, and the demand for products of the great industries shows steady expansion. Prompt action by the senate and house has removed all fear of embarrassment through conflicting purposes at Washington.

The backbone of the situation is the excess of merchandise exports, more than \$41,000,000 in February, with an increase of \$2,200,000 in miscellaneous products, \$2,100,000 in provisions, \$4,500,000 in cotton and \$1,000,000 compared with last year and \$15,000,000 in all products. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent larger than last year, and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent, although especially swelled by receipts of India rubber, sugar and hides.

Wheat also moves in spite of all speculation. Atlantic exports of flour included, have been 1,824,369 bushels, against 1,853,390 last year, and from Pacific ports, 1,871,836 bushels, against 285,505 last year, making for three weeks, from both coasts, 10,659,125 bushels, against 4,838,441 last year. The price closed one-fourth cent higher for the week. Wool shows no change in quotations, though eastern markets are extremely dull and the indifference of manufacturers has made transactions only 2,062,360 pounds, against 10,891,000 for the corresponding week last year, and 5,088,200 for the corresponding week in 1892.

Bessemer pig and grey forge are both slightly stronger at Pittsburgh, the proposed combination of valley furnaces helping, but pig is not changed in price elsewhere, nor are finished products at any point. Exporting wire nails, which are five points per keg weaker, and steel rails, which are said to be sold at \$17.50 at the east by some establishments. Contracts have been made for 10,000 tons with eastern works for domestic delivery, 12,000 tons for Australia, 8,000 tons with 7,000 tons bridge work for South Africa and the Illinois Steel company is filled with orders for the year.

The Carnegie company has sold 5,000 tons of deck plates to shipbuilders of England, and several Chicago orders for plates exceeding 1,000 tons each are for railroads, car and agricultural implement manufacturers and projectile works. The wire combination, having failed to effect the broader arrangement contemplated, is seeking to complete control of about 80 per cent of the wire output of the country.

Failures for the week have been 208 in the United States, against 216 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 50 last year.

ENGLAND IS SURPRISED.

No Idea Entertained of Interfering in Affairs of Hawaii.

LONDON, March 19.—The government of Great Britain is surprised at the report of the United States senate committee on foreign relations, which after presenting a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, set forth that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

A high official of the British foreign office said: "It is unfortunate that the committee has such an erroneous impression. I cannot imagine upon what supposed facts they base their report. It seems improbable that the senators would issue official statements on no other basis than rumors and suspicions. As a matter of fact, nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing regime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her majesty's government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii, and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

Hon. A. A. Barker Dropped Dead.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 19.—Hon. A. A. Barker of Ebensburg has dropped dead on the street in this city. He was the father of Judge A. V. Barker and Harry Barker of Ebensburg and was a member of congress from 1865-67. In 1896 he was the Prohibition candidate for lieutenant governor.

President Planted a Tree.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President McKinley yesterday planted an oak tree in the White House grounds, re-establishing a custom begun a good many years ago, but broken by President Cleveland.

Against Sunday Newspapers.

OTTAWA, March 19.—The bill, prohibiting the distribution and sale in Canada of newspapers issued, or purporting to be issued, on Sunday passed second reading in the dominion house of commons.

Sixty Corpses Recovered.

MADRID, March 19.—An explosion took place in the Santa Isabel mine at Belmez, province of Cordova. Sixty corpses have already been recovered, and many men are yet unaccounted for.

French Demands on China.

PEKIN, March 19.—France has made strong demands for territory on China and given eight days in which to grant them.

Italian Cruiser Not Sold.

ROME, March 19.—An official denial is given to the report that the armored

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

A Bill Effecting Them Passed in the House—The Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 19.—Mr. Reynolds' bill has passed in the house, providing that estates can be settled within two instead of four years.

These bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Payne, providing for the establishment of public schools for the deaf.

Mr. Redkey, providing for a commission to locate the position of Ohio troops at the battle of Shiloh.

Mr. Hadden, giving township trustees authority to determine what kind of floodgates shall be erected on line fences.

Mr. Manuel, creating additional bake-shop inspectors.

Mr. Dutton, providing that one cemetery trustee cannot act for the whole board without authority.

On motion of Mr. Griffith the vote which defeated the Bramley contract labor bill in the house was reconsidered and the bill was placed on the calendar as a special order for Tuesday at 11 a. m.

These bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Finck, prohibiting the use of junk or refuse bottles.

Senator Decker, making it explicit in the ballot law that curtains must be hung before the booths to screen the voters while marking their ballots from observation.

Senator Wolcott, providing that when constitutional amendments and other propositions are to be submitted to the voters the propositions shall be added at the bottom of the Australian ballot and not put on separate tickets.

Senator Burke, providing that 10 per cent of a man's wages shall not be exempt from attachment in suits brought to recover debt for necessities of life.

Senator Plummer, to relieve courts of congested dockets.

Mr. Cronley's ditch law, allowing any property owner, by giving a bond, to get permit for construction of a county ditch, and to regulate the tiling of the same, passed the senate.

SECRETARY GAGE A GUEST.

He Made a Speech Before Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage delivered an address last evening before the chamber of commerce upon financial question. This was in acceptance of an invitation given him several weeks ago. The secretary was met by the officers of the chamber upon his arrival in the city and escorted to the Hollenden.

At 6 o'clock they had dinner together and then proceeded to the chamber, which was densely crowded with the leading business men of the city. No one but members were admitted. After the address the secretary was entertained at the Union club.

Jackson Is Satisfied.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 19.—Prosecuting Attorney Jackson said that he was satisfied from the investigation made that there was no ground to suspect the husband or any one else of causing the death of Mrs. Chester Harmon, that so far as he was concerned he would not disturb the verdict of the coroner and that it was a case of suicide, unless relations of the deceased or some responsible party filed an affidavit making a direct charge.

Supplies For the Cubans.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—Twelve tons of supplies for the reconcentrados in Cuba have been started south by rail from Cincinnati. They consist of food, clothing and medicines and are the result of voluntary contributions from this city.

A Professor Resigns.

AKRON, March 19.—Prof. James O. Wise, supervisor of drawing and penmanship in the public schools, against whom a sensational suit for divorce was filed by his 17-year-old wife on Tuesday, has resigned.

GUNS TAKEN FROM THE CHICAGO.

Likely to Be Used For Auxiliary Cruisers. Dolphin Almost Ready.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A change has been made at the Brooklyn navy yard in the plans for preparing the cruiser Chicago for sea. Several mounts for the 5-inch guns had been hoisted aboard during the week, but have now been put back on the dock. It is said that the mounts are being held for possible use on the auxiliary cruisers.

The Dolphin is slated to go into commission next Thursday.

Admiral Bounce has appointed a board of officers to make a survey of the Mayflower and to report as to what changes shall be made and also as to what armament she can best carry. An officer at the yard said that it would take not more than 30 days to get the Mayflower ready for sea.

COAL OPERATORS SURPRISED.

Report of Rates May Cause Break in Interstate Agreement.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—Coal operators of the Pittsburgh district were struck by surprise yesterday. They met at the Monongahela House to ratify the action of their committee that had agreed to the day and dead work scale at Columbus last week. The result of the meeting was a bitter argument that may break the interstate agreement.

They found that they were bound to pay 3 cents a ton more for machine mining than the Ohio operators are paying. This, with other different conditions, it is figured, increases rates rather than waxes on the differential of 9 cents that now exists. The differential under the Chicago agreement may be about 12 cents, all in favor of Ohio.

Exchanged Boundary Dispute Documents.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—By arrangement, Sir Julian Pauncefote, for Great Britain, and Senator Andrade, for Venezuela, the cases relative to the boundary arbitration prepared by counsel on either side have been exchanged.

Spain's Purchase Confirmed.

MADRID, March 19.—According to a dispatch received by The Imparcial from Rome, the Italian minister of marine confirms the reported sale of the armored cruiser Varese to Spain.

Majority For Jap Government.

YOKOHAMA, March 19.—The election returns show a small majority for the

SPANISH OFFICIALS HERE.

Those to Negotiate a Tariff Agreement Have Reached Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A distinguished assemblage of officials, representing in their several capacities the Spanish government and the new insular government of Cuba, is here. They included the Spanish minister, who, in this instance, acts as the special plenipotentiary of Spain to negotiate commercial treaties; Senor Manuel Rafael Angulo, special delegate of the Cuban government; Senor Leonine Varela, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Havana, joint commissioner, and Senor Cadraza of the Cuban finance division, joint commissioner. Primarily these officials have met to open the negotiations for commercial treaties between the United States, Spain and Cuba, but in view of the present condition of affairs it is not improbable that their connections with all the official branches of the Spanish and Cuban governments will permit their deliberations to take a wider range. They might aid a reconciliation with the insurgents.

Mr. Angulo said the Cuban people desired self-government. The delay in substituting the insurgents and the failure of that element to accept autonomy was due, Mr. Angulo said, to the passions engendered by General Weyler's policy. He said he felt satisfied that when the influence of the Weyler regime died out and normal conditions were restored, the people throughout the island would accept autonomy as the thing for which they have been striving many years.

As a member of the Radical autonomist party, Mr. Angulo said it was his deliberate opinion that the plan now offered by Spain was a complete system of local self-government, although like every human effort it was subject to certain improvements in its administrative features, which he believed Spain would grant.

Mr. Angulo stated that he had no doubt that the Cuban problem would be solved without a conflict between the United States and Spain.

AMERICAN FLAG RAISED.

With Fitting Ceremonies the United States Takes Charge of the New Cruiser Amazonas.

GRAVESEND, Eng., March 19.—The cruiser Amazonas, built by the Armstrongs for Brazil and purchased by the United States, has been formally transferred from the Brazilian flag to the Stars and Stripes.

Lieutenant Commander Colwell, United States naval attaché, saluting the Brazilian commander, Corres, said: "Captain, I have here a contract of sale to which you were witness and whereby this vessel is to be transferred to me, in behalf of the United States."

Commander Corres replied, through an interpreter, saying: "In handing over the ship I desire to say that it is done with the sincere friendship of Brazil."

Lieutenant Commander Colwell, saluting, replied: "In behalf of the United States I thank you for the sentiment."

In the center of a circle of officers of both nations, Lieutenant Commander Colwell then faced the Brazilian flag flying from the cruiser's stern, and, as the officials bared their heads, the flag of Brazil was hauled down, after which, facing about with their heads still uncovered, Lt. Glory was run up the mainmast.

Lieutenant Commander Colwell and the Brazilian officers thereupon shook hands.

Commander Corres invited them all into the cabin to drink to the ship.

The Amazonas will remain in charge of Ensign Roberts and Assistant Engineer McMorris until the United States cruiser San Francisco arrives here.

NOT SO, SAYS WEYLER.

He Denies That He Wrote the Letter Regarding Mining Havana Harbor.

MADRID, March 19.—General Weyler denies the authenticity of the letter published in the New York Journal in which the former captain general of Cuba is alleged to have said that the United States would have not dared to send a warship to Havana while he was in command there, as "they knew the terrible punishment that awaited them," adding that he had Havana harbor "well prepared for such an emergency," having "rapidly" finished the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

To Connect New York Defenses.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Further plans to make perfect the means of communication between the defenses of New York have been made. Within a day or two it is probable that a contract will be let for laying a large cable of the sized used in the ocean between all of the local fortifications.

A Coal Fleet Wrecked.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—The rising in the Monongahela river caused a serious loss to the Pittsburgh coal firm of C. Jutte & Co., making the second heavy loss that firm has sustained this week. A fleet of 14 coalboats moored at Jutte's Apollo works was broken loose by the strong current, and before they could be caught and landed seven coalboats and a barge had sunk. The runaway fleet crashed into the fleet of John A. Wood & Son, sinking one boat owned by the latter firm, Jutte & Co.'s loss is estimated to be about \$12,000 and that of John A. Wood & Son, \$1,500.

Postoffice Bill Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The house spent another day on the postoffice appropriation bill but only disposed of two pages of the bill. An effort to strike out the appropriation of \$225,000 for pneumatic tube mail service was defeated, but the opponents of the appropriation succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment providing that no additional contracts should be made.

Company Store Law Case.

HARRISBURG, March 19.—Deputy Attorney General Reeder has issued a writ of quo warranto against the old Bangor State company on complaint of citizens of Bath, Northampton county, to revoke its charter for alleged violations.

TO BE DEPENDENT UPON.

Because it is the Experience of a Massillon Citizen and can Readily be Investigated.

Suppose you was an utter stranger in a large city and had completely lost your way, whose guidance would you place the most confidence in, a stranger lost like yourself or a resident's born and bred in the city? When a ship reaches the office of a strange port, whose hand directs the tiller and brings her safe to port? A trusty pilot or a greenhorn? Whose opinions, experience and statements can the reader depend upon more, those published from bona fide Massillon citizens or those originally drafted in every hole and corner of the Union, except our own Massillon and suburbs? Read this Massillon case: Mr. John Shively, No. 194 E. Tremont St., says: "Since a little girl I was troubled with weak kidneys but did not mind it much till late years, for I grew a little worse as I grew older, my back aching a great part of the time with sharp pains flashing through the kidneys. At night while in my bed my limbs became cold and numb as if dead, and I could not keep them warm. In the daytime while moving about I was not troubled in this way. I saw a number of accounts in the papers that read so very encouragingly of Doan's Kidney Pills that I was induced to give them a trial and got a box at Balty's drug store in Erie St. I only took one box but I found them so very beneficial that I think it my duty to inform others of my improved condition and recommend a trial of them to all people who suffer with kidney disease. I have spoken well of them before and will continue to do so."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stock held well. Trading was heavy, considering the short session. Sugar and the Grangers covered the widest range. The London market was featureless, yet appeared to be buying on any break. The following bank statement was considered a help to securities' firmness:

BANK STATEMENT.
Reserve increased.....\$5,300,000
Loans decreased.....1,000,000
Specie increased.....5,211,000
Legals decreased.....1,500,000
Deposits decreased.....7,304,000
Circulation increased.....60,000

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	118 1/4	118 3/4	118 1/4	118
American Tobacco.....	90 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	90 3/4
Atchafalca (Pfd.).....	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
C. B. & Q.....	90 1/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	90
Chicago Gas.....	91	91 1/4	90 3/4	91 1/4
Jersey Central.....	92 1/4	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	49 1/4	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Manhattan.....	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
Rock Island.....	33 1/4	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
St. Paul.....	90 1/4	90 3/4	90 1/4	90 1/2
Western Union.....	85 1/4	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2

CHICAGO, March 18.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs active, \$3.75@4.10; cattle steady, beefs \$3.90@3.35.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The wheat market was subject to a wide range, and it appeared as though someone was unloading a large line. May wheat rose to 107 and quickly fell to 103. July was active and firm during the early session, but later grew weak. News was scarce, but the feeling is bearish and has been for some little time. Receipts in the Northwest 312 cars against 392 cars last year. The close was weak. Put and calls on July, 82 1/2, 86.

Wheat.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	106	107	105	105
July.....	85	87	86 1/2	86 1/2

Corn.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shull, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, in Weber street, a son.

Miss Anna Hobbs, of Concord, N. H., is the guest of Miss Clara Burton.

Mrs. Theodore Wentz and son, of Canal Dover, are visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reed have moved into a new residence on East Oak street.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of Richard Fitzgerald, No. 131.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ruth, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hays.

The Pleasure Club was very pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Charles Oberlin on Thursday afternoon.

A Farmer's telephone has been placed in the West Side Carriage Works, owned by A. Borg. Call 131.

John Imboden, who lives near Dalton, wishes to announce that he will have his barn painted this spring.

James Flynn has been engaged as a member of the force of clerks of the J. B. Porter store, in West Main street.

Mrs. Joseph Fairless has returned to her home in Justus, after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emerson.

The ladies of St. Mary's Catholic church are making arrangements for holding a bazaar immediately after Lent.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stover, of Canal Fulton, were in the city Thursday evening, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad.

Misses Mary Ferguson and Maggie McClintchey, of Mineral Point, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McClintchey in Summit street.

Mrs. Frank Watson and her Sunday school class, composed of young ladies, will hold a social in the U. B. church on next Thursday evening.

Miss May Myers, of Wilmet, and Miss Della Putman, of Beach City, have been spending a few days in Massillon, the guests of C. L. Spidel.

Owing to a wreck on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway, east bound passenger trains of that line were brought through Massillon over the Ft. Wayne road.

Conductor John Johnson, of the W. & L. E. railway, who resides in South Erie street, is suffering from severe bruises, sustained Thursday by being thrown from his train near Bridgeport.

Joseph Miller, a pioneer resident of Stark county, is seriously and probably fatally ill at his home in Genoa. Mr. Miller is well known throughout the county, especially among the farmers.

The Horticultural Society held its monthly meeting in Sponseller's hall, New Berlin, on Wednesday, but on account of the bad condition of the roads the attendance was not as large as usual.

Dr. A. R. Richardson, superintendent of the Massillon state hospital, will return to Columbus on Tuesday, from Florida. A meeting of the trustees of the institution will likely be held on that day.

Letters have been received in Massillon from Mrs. B. McCue and Miss McCue, who sailed for Gibraltar some weeks ago on the North German Lloyd steamer Falda. The travelers report a very rough voyage.

Sebastian Huiwig, of North Lawrence, who is visiting relatives in the city, says that fishing is very good in his part of the country. Fishermen frequently catch messes of five-pound suckers with hook and line.

Trainmaster Merwin, of the W. & L. E. railway, is in Toledo attending to the duties of Supt. Stout. Mr. Stout is taking a two weeks' vacation. It is stated among railroad men that Mr. Merwin is shortly to be promoted to assistant superintendent.

James Hendry, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hendry, had his right arm broken near the shoulder Friday evening. The lad was playing with Verne Benedict, and slipping, fell in such a manner as to cause his companion to fall upon him.

The A class of the Massillon high school will give an entertainment in the hall of the North street building, March 25. The programme will be made up of musical and elocutionary numbers, and there will also be a drill by the young ladies and many other entertaining features.

The local sportsmen who have visited the nearby lakes in quest of ducks were unsuccessful. It seems that the first flight of ducks reached this locality before the small lakes were open and it is too early for blue bills, teal and other small ducks which are the last to leave the South.

The Sunday school convention held at the Christian church on Thursday evening, was largely attended. Addresses on Sunday school work were delivered by the Rev. J. F. Clokey, the Rev. W. H. Shults and Mr. T. C. Ikebara, a young Japanese who is soon to return to Japan a Sunday school missionary.

The Canton district Epworth League convention will be held in this city in the First M. E. church, beginning Monday evening, March 23, and closing Tuesday evening, March 24. Many delegates are expected. Dr. Oldham, of Delaware, and Dr. Manchester, of Canton, will be in attendance and address the convention.

There is a considerable stir among employees of the Pennsylvania Company along the line over the coming election of a member of the advisory committee of the Voluntary Relief Association. N. Clarke Covert, operator at the state line, formerly of North Lawrence, is one of the candidates for the position, and is being vigorously opposed by local railway men.

or more candidates for the office. Three have already announced themselves.

Jacob Graze was surprised at his Chestnut street residence on Thursday evening by about fifty of his friends, who came to celebrate his thirty-ninth birthday.

The evening was spent in story telling, dancing and playing progressive euchre. At the conclusion of the game Mrs. Samuel Oberlin and Mrs. H. F. Rider were obliged to cut for the first prize, Mrs. Oberlin winning, while J. J. Bast and William Zepp cut for the second, Mr. Zepp coming out ahead.

Graze was presented with a handsome chair, upholstered in green, in honor of St. Patrick. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mook and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fasnacht, of Canton.

A lad with an innocent face and who was both footsore and hungry called at the residence of Theodore Stuhldreher, northeast of town, about a week ago, and asked for aid. The Stuhldreher took a fancy to the lad, clothed and fed him, and did everything they could to make the boy comfortable. Thursday, the members of the family went away, leaving the house in his charge. When they returned Andrew Kayser, as he called himself, was gone, and everything was in a topsy turvy state, various articles of value being missing, including two certificates of deposit, one for \$200 and the other for \$328. It is thought that the boy is one of a gang that is operating in this neighborhood at present.

The House passed the bill admitting all munitions of war free of duty.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived here today to have her guns repaired.

It is admitted now that the government is negotiating for cruisers from Italy.

Not Since the Days of Charles Jeremiah Crawford Has Massillon Colored Society Had Such a Magnificent Affair as that of Friday Evening—The Whole Story.

The orchestra was playing "There'll be a Hot Time" with all its might and main, in Music Hall, at 9:30 o'clock Friday evening, and the youth and beauty of colored society were keeping step in a cake walk that Charles Jeremiah Crawford might have been proud to lead.

Suddenly there came a stop. Joseph Wisdom, who the judges had called from the floor a moment before because they thought him lacking in cake walking ability, had removed his coat and was rolling up his sleeves, meanwhile declaring that the evening's fun was over, the time for war was at hand, and that Albert Richeimer, a clarinet player, and the nearest man, would soon be among the slain.

Having satisfactorily adjusted his garments, Mr. Wisdom swaggered toward Richeimer, whose right hand quickly sought his hip pocket, and who said he was ready to fight. Then two policemen arrived, and in the interest of peace and harmony Mr. Wisdom was removed from the stage.

His mother afterwards took him in hand, and soon had him behaving himself with the greatest propriety.

This little unpleasantness marred what was otherwise a splendid affair. James B. Grayson had come all the way from Chicago to lead the walk, and he did so in a most wonderful manner. Mr. Robert Alexander Emery, the champion cake-walker of three townships, and Miss Frances Henson, of Canton, were victorious this time as they have often been before, although the judges only gave their decision after great deliberation. John Alexander and "Queen Lil," who afterwards proved to be John Bell, a manufacturer of soap suds, who had been told that he was graceful in the attire of a lady, took the second prize.

The other couples were Miss Estella Hall and Mr. Joseph Wisdom, Edward Taylor, of Canton, and Miss Helen Simms, and Mr. Jackson and Miss Kelly, of Canton. The last named couples were called from the floor by the judges after the first round, and it was this that aroused the ire of Mr. Wisdom and filled him with a desire to bring matters to a close.

The judges, Harry Wilhelm, Joseph Kemmer, Bert S. Hankins, Joseph Fromholtz and Andrew Deck, were cheered for their impartial decision, for the audience felt that the cake had gone where it belonged. After the cake-walk, Joseph Wisdom, Roscoe Keller and Ray Lacey had a buck dancing contest for a silver watch, which was won by the last named, although there were cries from the audience for Keller. There were many out of town guests, all the young men connected with the Lenox Soap Company being present, and there were others from Canton, Wooster, Cleveland and elsewhere.

Mr. Lincoln's Case.

Abe Lincoln is again in limbo. Mayor Schott has decided not to try his rat plan, but has another excellent though far less original idea to suggest for Mr. Lincoln's disposition.

"We will have to put him on the blacklist," said he, "and notify all saloonkeepers not to give or sell him drink. If he could not get liquor here he would not come to town.

By prosecuting those who do not comply with the law, we might be able to keep the man sober while he is here, and it would not be long until he would discontinue his visits entirely."

Paduch's Suicide.

Paduch, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—T. B. Puryear, a leading citizen suicided today because he had met with recent reverses.

Robbed the Mails.

McConnellsville, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—Alta Viceroy, aged 17, has been arrested for robbing the mails.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THAT MAINE REPORT.

Various Rumors Regarding Its Delivery and Character.

SPANISH OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

The Navy Department is Supposed to Have Some Knowledge Concerning the Findings of the Board—Bill Passed Admitting Munitions of War Free.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is reported that the report of the Maine board of inquiry is of such a character that it will not be given out until it has been submitted to congress. It is believed there is something in the report implicating Spanish officials. The President has not yet so advised, but the navy department is said to have such knowledge.

Lieutenants Holman, Blow, Cattlin and Boatswain Larkin, four survivors of the Maine, arrived today, and had conferences with Secretary Long, heads of the naval bureau and others. They were afterwards taken to the White House.

A large contract was let today for dragging the harbor about Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas island, so as to enable vessels to anchor for coal. A new station will be established there.

The House passed the bill admitting all munitions of war free of duty. The consideration of postoffice appropriations was resumed.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived here today to have her guns repaired.

It is admitted now that the government is negotiating for cruisers from Italy.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN BUYS A STEAM YACHT.

NICE, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—Spain has purchased the steam yacht Giraldo, two hundred and ninety feet long, and capable of sustaining the heaviest quick firing guns. She will be remodeled into a strong war vessel.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer sunk on Wednesday with all aboard was the Ville Danvers, a Belgium warship. Besides the regular crew sixty cadets and twenty officers were lost.

Gladstone's condition is much worse today. Salisbury is improved.

Commander Brownson after a long conference with other naval officers, has gone to visit the Elswick works.

Movements of War Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—The monitor Terror has been ordered to leave here for the Dry Tortugas. The Terror is now the only war vessel on active duty in this harbor.

The ship William Parker, laden with guns and ammunition for Cuban insurgents, has been seized by United States marshals.

The government has about concluded a contract for another Brazilian vessel, Tupy, a torpedo gun vessel.

A Million Dollar Order.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Wheeler-Sterling projectile works at McKeesport today received signed contracts from Washington for over a million dollars' worth of projectiles. The works will run night and day, including Sundays, to complete the contract within the year.

A Strong Fortification.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—The Golden Gate harbor is rapidly becoming one of the strongest fortifications in the world. The battleship Oregon sailed today for Callao. The monitors Monterey, Monadnock and Baltimore have been ordered here, also three torpedo boats.

The Court of Inquiry.

KEY WEST, March 19.—[By Associated Press]—The United States court of inquiry continued its session aboard the Iowa. The cruiser Montgomery took ammunition to Tortugas today.

Smallpox in Kentucky.

RICHMOND, Ky., March 19.—[By Associated Press]—State Health Officer Snook, of Louisville, reported four new cases of smallpox here today.

More Torpedo Boats.

BATE, Me., March 19.—[By Associated Press]—Orders were received today for two more torpedo boats.

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well.

They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headaches. Why pay \$1 every two weeks for a bottle of medicine when you can get treatment for one cent a day?

Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days' treatment for \$1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank, to cure you, or refund your money. Sold by Dr. T. B. Baitz, druggist.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of the elderly. Pleasant to take, soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

Doubles the Pleasure of a Drive.

A fine car that doubles the pleasure of driving. Intending buyers of carriages or horses can save dollars by sending for the large, free catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

SIX FOR ONE.

How the Loss of One Cat Was Quickly Made Good.

"I should admire," sighed Aunt Cam, "I should admire to have another cat like Tom! He was just the smartest cat, and the best cat, and the hand-somest cat I ever set eyes on—clear Maltese without a white hair on him, the best hunter you ever saw and the knowin'est cat—it did beat all!"

"Too bad he should be pizen!" said Mrs. Smith, sympathizingly. "Aunt Nabby Green has a cat that's the perfect moral of him, as far as looks goes, and she says he's good as gold, but she gets such store by him I don't s'pose she'd part with him, anyhow."

Benny Prince and Nan Holloway, who sat on Aunt Cam's doorstep playing checkers and eating peach-apples, heard the conversation, and both wished they could find a cat to comfort Aunt Cam. All the children loved the dear old lady who was so sweet to them, always had a plate of apples on the light-stand from which you were to help yourself, and apparently never failed to have sugar-plums in her pocket. The next morning Nan came in hugging a bag that squirmed and sometimes mewled a bit, softly.

"O Aunt Cam!" she cried, "here's two little Maltese kittens. I told our hired man last night about your losing Tom, and he went home and got these for you. Ain't they beauties! And, two kittens do play so cute together!"

"You dear child!" said Aunt Cam, fondling the kittens. "Just like Tom, for all the world—not a white hair on 'em. Thank you, a thousand times!"

And with a kiss and a handful of goodies, Nan hurried off to school.

Before five minutes, Benny came along with a gentle old Maltese cat purring in his arms.

"Grandma says she'd just as soon spare you old Tab as not, for she has three other cats. Run in, Tab! I'm late to school!"

And Benny ran off without waiting to hear Aunt Cam's "Thank you, Benny, dear!"

That afternoon Aunt Cam put the kittens down cellar, shut old Tab in the wood-shed, put on her thimble and went to the sewing-circle.

When she came home at dusk, she found a squirming bag on her front porch, and a note from Mrs. Smith tucked under the door. It read: "Aunt Nabby says she wouldn't spare Timothy to anybody but you, but she has two kittens most as big, so you may have him."

She carried in the bag and emptied out Timothy. He was, indeed, the very moral of Tom, and her heart warmed to him at once, in spite of the two kittens down cellar and the old cat in the wood-shed.

Going on to the back porch later, she found there a box with slats nailed over the top, and peering in, saw two half-grown Maltese cats. A roughly scrawled paper lay on the box.

"I'm proper sorry your cat got killed by my rat pizen, so I've brought you two more Maltese. I hope this will make it all right.—John Wilson."

An Uneasy Conscience.

It is well in seeking to imitate the apostle's "exercise" to have always "a conscience void of offense," to remember that the phrase was followed by two classes: "Toward God and toward men." Augustus Hare, while a student at Oxford, met an undergraduate whose morbid conscience made him an oddity, amused his friends and offended strangers. In the "Story of My Life," Mr. Hare describes the man, called R., as follows:

His arms and legs straggled away from his body and he holds his hands up like a kangaroo. One day a man said to him: "How do you do, R?" and he answered: "Quite well, thank you." Next day the man was astonished at receiving from R. the following note:

"Dear Sir—I am sorry to tell you that I have been acting a deceptive part. When I told you yesterday I was quite well I had really a headache, this has been upon my conscience ever since."

The note amused the man, whose name was Burton, and he showed it to a friend, who, knowing R.'s weakness, said to him:

"Oh, R., how could you act so wrong by us to call Mr. Burton 'dear sir,' thereby giving him the impression that you liked him, when you know that you dislike him extremely?"

R. was sadly distressed, and a few days later Mr. Burton received the following:

"Burton—I am sorry to trouble you again, but I have been shown that, under the mask of friendship, I have been for the second time deceiving you, by calling you 'dear sir' I may have led you to suppose I liked you, which I never did and never can do. I am, Burton, yours, etc."—Youth's Companion.

A Courageous Horse.

Two men accompanied by a fierce mastiff were going across a field one day; the dog broke away from them and pounced on a harmless donkey, seizing the poor animal by the throat and dragging him off his feet. The dog then began to worry the donkey in a way that seemed to give small hopes of his ever being able to rise again. The men did their utmost to call off the dog, but he would give no heed to their commands or their sticks.

Now a horse in a neighboring field saw the whole affair, and he apparently made up his mind that, without timely help, the donkey's fate was sealed. At once he bounded over the hedge and made for the spot. On reaching it he seized the dog with his teeth and tore him away from his prey. He then wheeled round and flung his heels at the dog. That animal not liking to receive a drubbing, however much he liked to give one, slunk off with his tail between his legs. The brave horse then strutted around the helpless donkey, seemingly proud of his victory—as, indeed, he had good reason to be.

A Hard Word.

Perseverance! Can you spell it? And its meaning, can you tell it? If you stick to what you're doing, Study, work or play pursuing, Every failure bravely meeting, Bravely each attempt repeating, Trying twice and thrice and four times Yes, a hundred, even more times, You can spell it! You can spell it! And its meaning, you can tell it!



Keep Your Fields Smooth and Level.

The "Tornado"

STEEL LAND ROLLER MADE IN ALL SIZES.

Unequaled for Strength, Durability and Speed. Removable shaft bearings which can be replaced at a cost of only 50c each. Wear and tear reduced to a minimum.

A Remarkable Invention.

Washing Made Easy.

Complete Portable Steam Laundry combination for family use. Washer, Boiler, Adjustable Sieve and Attachment for Wringer ALL IN ONE.

Strong, Handsome and Durable.

Saves your clothes, your back and your money. Many in use and all declared the greatest thing out.

Call on or write us for information.

Manufactured by **W. R. Harrison & Co.**

Manufacturers of the Famous Tornado Feed Cutters, Horse Powers, Band Jacks, Land Rollers and Celebrated Family Steam Laundry Machines.

Office, Factory and Salesrooms, Walnut Street, MASSILLON, O.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD dwelling and business property will be sold at a bargain. Building contains 10 rooms situated at No. 76 W. Main St. Massillon, O. For particulars inquire at C. V. Hammer's Insurance office.

A BUILDING 8x22 and 8 feet high, covered with a good tin roof used as a wood and coal house. Will be sold cheap A. T. Skinner.

COW—Choice Jersey Cow, Fresh. Wm. E. Smith.

COUNTERTOP and back bar, two pool and billiard tables, card tables, chairs, glasses, beer pump and attachments also one large music box and slot machine. D. W. Miller.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 7 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. G. L. McLain or G. L. Albrecht.

HOUSE in Oak street, built and occupied by James B. Dunn. Can be bought cheap if taken within a week. Inquire of C. L. McLain or G. L. Albrecht.

LOTS—I have for sale 23 one acre lots on Richville avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 132x200. S. Burd.

RESIDENCE—The John Lowe residence 38 West Charles street, 114 foot frontage. For particulars see J. C. Lowe, Opera block.

SEVEN roomed house and a lot on Front street; all kinds of good fruit; cistern water. Inquire at Central Engine House or Chas. G. King.

STOCK—The Spangler & Co. stock. If not sold will be moved April 1st. Apply at store.

WANTED.

COAT-MAKER—An experienced coat-maker must be a first class workman. Apply to J. Klotz, 4 East Main street.

GIRL—An experienced girl for general housework. Mrs. Robert B. Dimon.

PAINTERS—Two good painters at Walker's wall paper store, No. 8 N. Erie street.

PAPER HANGING—Will do your work cheap, if you will have it done early. Have a complete set of samples from which you can make selections if you desire. Send card to H. A. Spaulding, Woodland avenue, city.

PEOPLE to know that I am ready to do whitewashing. Work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Rose, 120 E. Tremont street.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

For Sale or Rent.

SEVERAL Dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. A seven and a four roomed house for rent. See J. E. Johns, 13 East Main street.

LOST.

UMBRELLA—Returned to Wallace Snyder, No. 40 Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANCY—Books open and closed, adjusted. Anything in the line of bookkeeping. The Actual Business College Co. Farmers' Phone 118, Massillon city.

L. W. ROSE is the only agent who handles Freedom Oil from wagon on the east side of the canal in this city.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

FOR RENT.

A FIVE roomed house. Inquire of Dr. Barn's, 63 East Main street.

A HOUSE on West Cherry street. Inquire of Frank Bretzel, 6 W. Cherry street.

A FOUR roomed house on Pimm street. Inquire of Mrs. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie street.

BARN—A good barn, conveniently located on Charles street. Apply to W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie street.

EAST half of No. 155 East Main. J. H. Webb.

EIGHT roomed house, city and cistern water. Inquire at 387 Wellman street.

FIVE roomed house on Water street; near C. L. W. & S. street. Apply at 119 West Main street.

FOUR rooms suitable for light house keeping, over 25 1/2 West Main street. Inquire at premises.

FOUR rooms and a good out-kitchen with plenty of well and cistern water, located on Green street. Inquire at 14 Green St.

FIVE roomed house. Coal avenue. Inquire of L. Hess at coal office.

FIVE roomed house on Chester street near Erie. Inquire at Meuser Bros. piano factory, North Erie street.

FIVE or six rooms desirably located in a house convenient to factories and rail road yards. Miss Emma Sieberg, corner of Chester and East streets.

HALF of double house on South Erie St. near Russell's shops—Five rooms. James R. Dunn, Stone Block.

HOUSE on Thorn at set, between Proctor and East streets. Possession given April 14. Jos. Coleman.

HOUSE—Of four rooms, near Third street Inquire at Diehn Bros.

HOUSE—A small house in Guide street. Six dollars a month. Possession given at once. E. F. Bahney.

HOUSE—Six roomed house in East South street. Inquire of C. L. McLain & Co.

HOUSES—One four and one five roomed house. Park Row. Inquire at Falke's Millinery store.

ONE nine room house with bathroom and furnace on South Mill street. Possession given April 1. Also one six room house on East Cherry street. Possession given March 18. F. C. Sibila.

ROOM—Suitable for office or other business. No. 17 East Main St. W. W. Welker.

ROOMS—Three rooms on Woodland Ave. near S. Burd's. Possession given April 1st. Mrs. L. L. Spaulding.

SIX roomed house, 199 East South street. Inquire at 248 East South street.

SIX room house, 75 N. Mill street; well and cistern water. Possession given April 1. Inquire of G. W. Henrich.

SIX roomed house. No. 335 East Main St. Large lot and fruit trees. Inquire of G. O. Heggen, 215 East South street.

STORE ROOM—2x70, corner Tremont and East streets, formerly occupied by S. E. Gerd. Rent on inquiry of Frederick Loefler, 90 South Mill street, city.

STORE ROOM—Now occupied by Wirta Bros. Grocers. Possession given May 15. Inquire of Geo. Rhine, over 25 1/2 W. Main St.

THREE Departments: one of six rooms and two with four rooms and summer kitchen; city and cistern water, in Griddle block. Inquire of Henry Griddle.

30 ACRES of land with good buildings, 2 miles east of Massillon, near Hankins' coal bank. Inquire of John Boerner.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation, sick headache, 25c at all druggists.

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—VIA—

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Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

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The North-Western Line

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THE MOST POPULAR IN USE

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150 STYLES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS. ALL STATIONERS HAVE THEM. 26 JOHN ST., NEW YORK—AND CAMDEN, N. J.

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